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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Agenda item 11
World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission

Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Strengthening and expanding international cooperation to counter the threats posed by illicit production and manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the Greater Mekong subregion

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] in which they expressed their concern about the growing threat posed by the world drug problem, which undermines efforts to eradicate poverty, poses a serious threat to the health of humanity and threatens national security and the rule of law,

Reaffirming also that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in national, regional and international settings and that requires an integrated and balanced approach, in full conformity with the three international drug control conventions and consistent with international human rights obligations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4]

[1] E/2009/28, chap. I, sect. C.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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Recalling the commitments set out in the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control between countries of the Greater Mekong subregion and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling also the latest subregional action plan of the Memorandum of Understanding, which calls for continued and enhanced cooperation among the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in the areas of law enforcement, judicial affairs, drug demand reduction, drugs and HIV/AIDS and sustainable alternative development,

Acknowledging the efforts of the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in mobilizing their own resources to counter the drug problem, as well as their strong partnership and cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for more than 20 years in the area of drug control,

Noting with appreciation the achievements of drug control efforts in the countries of the subregion that were implemented based on the subregional action plan, and the progress on national drug control efforts made by those countries in various fields,

Taking note of the *Southeast Asia Opium Survey 2013*[5] and *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants and Other Drugs: Challenges for Asia and the Pacific*,[6] in which a trend of rebounding opium poppy cultivation in the Golden Triangle since 2007 and soaring production, trafficking and use of synthetic drugs, particularly methamphetamine, in the subregion since 2008 were reported,

1. *Welcomes* the initiatives, efforts and partnership demonstrated by the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in the area of drug control, in conformity with the three drug control conventions and their international human rights obligations and in accordance with national legislation, as well as ensuring, where appropriate, the participation of civil society;

2. *Recognizes* the need for the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion to enhance and expand cooperation between all relevant stakeholders, including at the local, regional and international levels, as well as between development agencies, donors, financial institutions and, where appropriate, civil society in the areas of demand reduction and supply reduction to counteract the illicit production, manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs and the diversion of precursor chemicals, which pose threats not only to the countries in the subregion but also to other parts of the world;

3. *Appreciates* the efforts made by Member States within the framework of the mechanism of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding on Drug Control between the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its subregional action plan, as well as related aspects of the regional programme for South-East Asia of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in order to counter the illicit drug problems of the Greater Mekong subregion;

4. *Encourages* Member States and other donors to consider providing, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility and by applying a

[5] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific.

[6] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2013.

comprehensive and balanced approach, in conformity with the three international drug control conventions as well as international human rights obligations, timely and adequate technical assistance and support to the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in order to strengthen their capacities and efforts to counter drug problems, within the framework of the mechanism of the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding and in coordination with the integrated regional programme for South-East Asia;

5. *Encourages* participating Member States to enhance international cooperation, while mutually respecting their domestic legislation and taking into account their commitments under the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments in their endeavours to enhance international cooperation, and calls for further efforts in enhancing mutual understanding to avoid possible impediments to such cooperation;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-eighth session about the status of implementation of the present resolution.